

Historic, Archive Document

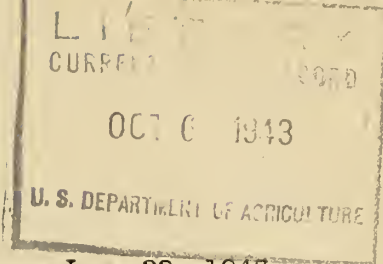
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9422

D8EVI

Cap. 1

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Food Distribution Administration
Washington 25, D. C.



June 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM NO. 6

To: Samplers of Evaporated and Condensed Milk

From: B. J. Ommodt, Senior Marketing Specialist, Inspection and Grading Division, Dairy and Poultry Branch *B. J. Ommodt*

Subject: Instructions for Sampling and Test Weighing Evaporated and Condensed Milk

Effective immediately, these instructions shall supercede all previous instructions for the sampling and test weighing of evaporated and condensed milk. The following procedure should be closely adhered to:

- (1). It is suggested that upon arrival at the plant or warehouse, that arrangements be made immediately with the contractor for assistance in taking the samples and making the test weights.
- (2). Obtain from the manufacturer a list of the lots to be sampled with the dates of manufacture, and number of cases in each lot (the number of cases delivered for any one lot can not exceed the number listed for that lot on the sampling and test weight report.)
- (3). Select one sample can for each 200 cases or fraction thereof in each lot, but not less than two sample cans for any one lot.
- (4). Give each can an individual serial number marked on the soldered end of the can. No other information need be placed on the can.
- (5). For each shipment of samples taken at a given plant, number the cans consecutively beginning with 1, regardless of the number of contracts involved. For example, if 80 cans representing two separate contracts are taken, number them 1 to 80, and not 1 to 35 for one contract, and 1 to 45 for the other contract.
- (6). Use a separate report for each contract sampled. This report should show the total number of cases sampled and test weighed, the type of case, the sampling and weighing fee and the expenses, as all of this information must be shown on the certificate. The contract number shall also be given whenever it is available. One copy of the sampler's report, preferably the original, shall be sent with the samples to the laboratory. This report should be placed in an envelope so that it will not be mutilated in transit. One copy of the sampling and test weight report shall be sent to the office typing the certificate, (in Chicago certificates

are typed at laboratory) one copy shall be given to the vendor and one copy retained by the sampler.

If possible, the samplers should arrange cans in the shipping carton in consecutive order to facilitate the handling of the samples at the laboratory.

All samples should be sent express prepaid to the laboratory, the express to be paid by the vendor. Samples forwarded to the Chicago laboratory should be addressed to:

Dr. O. J. Kahlenberg
Room 1615 - Mallers Bldg.
5 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

The test weights on evaporated and condensed milk shall be made in the following manner:

- A. Prior to making the test weights, the scale shall be checked for accuracy with check weights.
- B. All test weights shall be made in units of five cases; therefore, obtain tare weight of five cases complete with cans and labels, plus allowance for glue and solder. The actual amount to add to the tare weight for glue used in attaching the labels, and sealing the cases, plus the solder used in sealing cans, should be determined by the grader at each individual plant. This can probably best be accomplished by obtaining the amount of glue and solder used in a day's production, and from the amount used, determine the average per five complete cases. Record tare weights at nearest higher or lower full pound or full quarter pound.

Three percent of the cases in each lot should be test weighed, test weights to be made by weighing five cases at a time. Net weight should be determined by deducting the established tare as determined by the above method from the gross weight of five cases. Record weight of each 5 cases weighed as "O.K." or if short in full pound or full quarter pounds.

If the test weights are equal to or over the marked net weight for five cases, it should be indicated on the sampling report as "O.K.". If the test weight is below the net marked weight for any lot, the total shortage should be shown on the sampling report together with the total number of cases weighed, such as "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ short on 35". For example: (Gross and tare weights estimated 5 - 48 cases of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each should not weigh 217.5 pounds.)

EXAMPLE

1200 cases in lot -

	Gross	Tare	Net	
5 cases -	227.5	10	217.5	O.K.
5 cases -	227.0	10	217	1/2
5 cases -	227.5	10	217.5	O.K.
5 cases -	226.5	10	216.5	1
5 cases -	227.5	10	217.5	O.K.
5 cases -	226.5	10	216.5	1
5 cases -	227.5	10	217.5	O.K.
35				$2\frac{1}{2}$ short on 35 O.K.

E. In typing the certificate, the laboratory will show the weights as "O.K." for those weights which are satisfactory, and for any lots which are short weight, they will compute the actual average weight per can in the lot and will list this actual net weight per can on the certificate (this can be determined by dividing the total shortage by the total number of cans in the cases test weighed, and subtracting this amount from the marked weight of each can).

- (10) In instances where the sampler is unable to obtain a scale satisfactory for making test weights, he should place a statement on the sampling report stating that test weights were not made due to the lack of a suitable scale, in which case the laboratory will make test weights in the same manner that was previously followed.
- (11) The regular sampling report shall be used with the usual information filled in on the left side of the report, and the test weights written in on the right hand side of the report.
- (12) Total the number of cases that are listed on each sampling report.

